REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended, and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-4 are currently pending in the application. Claims 1-4 are amended; and Claims 5-7 are canceled by the present amendment. Support for the amended claims can be found in the original specification, claims and drawings.[1] No new matter is presented.

In the outstanding Office Action, the specification was objected to because of minor informalities; Claims 1-7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph; Claims 1-5 and 7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Skells (WO 00/33536); and Claim 6 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Skells in view of Shah (U.S. Patent No. 7,212,527).

In response to the objection to the specification, the specification is amended to correct the minor informalities noted in the outstanding Office Action. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the objection to the specification be withdrawn.

Claims 1-7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as indefinite because the phrase "performing predetermined processing and address conversion information" is cited as vague and indefinite. In response, Claims 1-4 are amended to replace this phrase with language describing processing steps performed by the routing controller.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 1-3 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, be withdrawn.

Claims 1-5 and 7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Skells. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection as independent Claims 1-4 recite novel features clearly not taught or rendered obvious by the applied reference.

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[1] E.g., specification, p. 16, ll. 4-7 and p. 16, l. 21- p. 17, l. 14.

Independent claim 1 recites, in part, a communication control system comprising a routing controller 30, a first router (i.e. router 10F) and a second router (i.e. router 10A). The routing controller includes an address information provision requester configured to request the first router 10F to provide address information routed to the first router 10F in accordance with the received predetermined trigger. The routing controller also includes an address conversion information processing requester configured to request the second router 10A to create second address conversion information for converting a destination address of received data from address information (#X1) of a destination mobile station to the address information (#Y1) routed to the first router, and to request the first router 10F to create first address conversion information for converting the destination address of the received data from the address information (#Y1) routed to the first router to the address information (#X1) of the destination mobile station.

Independent Claims 2-4, while directed to alternative embodiments, are amended to recite substantially similar features. Accordingly, the remarks and arguments presented below are applicable to each of independent Claims 1-4

Turning to the applied reference, <u>Skells</u> describes a network management system including a network monitor arranged to monitor the load on elements of a computer network and to reconfigure the network when necessary to optimize performance.[2] The network configuration is carried out by servers in the network in response to an appropriate instruction from the network monitor, and the servers operate to divert traffic from overloaded elements in the network by modifying both source and destination addresses of transmitted data packets.[3]

More particularly, Skells describes a network of computer systems 101 for diverting a connection request for a first mirror server 113 transmitted from a client 121 via the proxy

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[2] <u>Skells</u>, Abstract.
[3] <u>Id</u>.

server 123, to another mirror server 119, for example. Skells further describes the use of a

network monitor 125 to detect an overload in the mirror server 113.[4] The network monitor

requests the proxy server 123 to create address conversion information for translating the

destination address in the packet from 100.100.100.100:80 (i.e., an address of the mirror

server 113) to 123.456.789:80 (i.e. an address of the mirror server 119) in accordance with

the detection of the overload in the mirror server 113. As a result, a diverted addresses

section 209 of the address table in the proxy server 123 stores the destination/diverted address

pair (100.100.100.100.80, 123.456.789.80).

Thus, Skells merely describes that the network monitor 125 requests the first

apparatus (i.e. proxy server 123) to create address conversion information for converting the

destination address of the received data from an address (#X1) of the mirror server 113 to an

address (#Y1) of the mirror server 119.

Skells, however, fails to teach or suggest the network monitor 125 requests a second

apparatus to create address conversion information for converting the destination address of

the received data from the address #Y1 to the address #X1, as claimed. More specifically,

Skells describes that terminal destination data received from the client 121 is changed from

the address of mirror server 113 to mirror server 119, but fails to teach or suggest a routing

controller that includes an address conversion information processing requester configured to

"request the first router to create first address conversion information for converting the

destination address of the received data from the address information routed to the first router

to the address information of the destination mobile station," as claimed.

Therefore, Skells fails to teach or suggest that a routing path is only changed to the

routing path including a special device, such as an accounting device (i.e. router 10F),

without changing the terminal destination (i.e. mobile station 2) of data transmitted from the

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[4] Id., p. 6, second paragraph.

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transmitting mobile station 1 to the mobile station 2, as disclosed by the present invention.

The above noted distinctions between the claimed invention and <u>Skells</u> are further

highlighted in the following figure.

[the present invention]   [Skells]

-----▶ routing path 2 before changing
———▶ routing path 1 after changing   ·
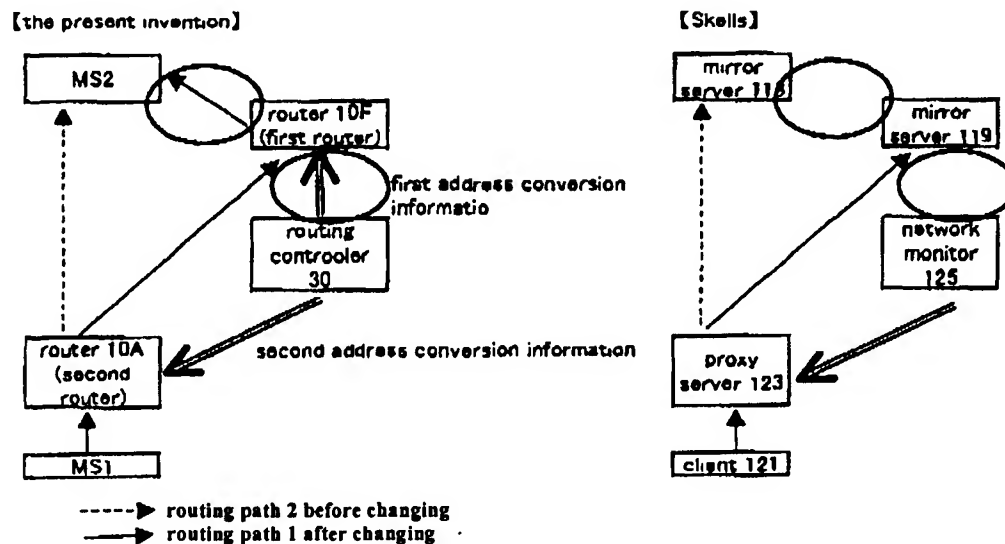
Thus, for at least the reasons discussed above, Applicants respectfully submit that

<u>Skells</u> fails to teach or suggest a routing controller including "an address information

provision requester configured to request the first router to provide address information

routed to the first router in accordance with the received predetermined trigger" and "an

address conversion information processing requester configured to request the second router

to create second address conversion information for converting a destination address of

received data from address information of a destination mobile station to the address

information routed to the first router, and to request the first router to create first address

conversion information for converting the destination address of the received data from the

address information routed to the first router to the address information of the destination

mobile station," as recited in independent Claims 1-4.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 1-4 under 35
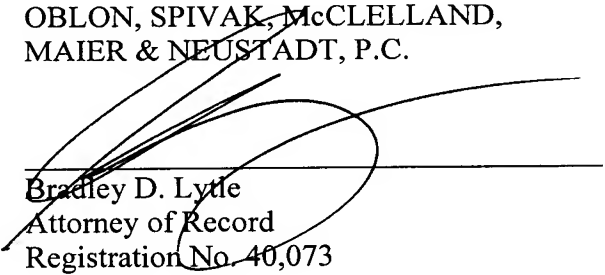
U.S.C. § 103 be withdrawn.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the foregoing comments, it is respectfully submitted that the invention defined by Claims 1-4 is definite and patentably distinguishing over the applied references. The present application is therefore believed to be in condition for formal allowance and an early a favorable reconsideration of the application is therefore requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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